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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Eisenhower in Europe

Prepares for Khrushchev Talks. A trip by Pres. Eisenhower to Bonn, London & Paris begun Aug. 26 produced a demonstration of Allied unity on the defense of West Berlin, and assurance to the Allies that the U.S. would not deal singlehandedly with Russia on issues affecting their interests.

The President's trip was a prelude to his talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev during the latter's mid-September visit to the U.S.

Mr. Eisenhower held private discussions with West German Chancellor Adenauer, British Prime Min. Macmillan & French Pres. de Gaulle to confirm agreements & reach understandings on intra-Allied differences. The talks were held in an atmosphere of warm personal friendship & national alliance. The cordiality of large crowds that greeted him in all 3 capitals indicated that the President also had scored a good-will triumph with the people of West Europe & Britain.

In public statements made during the trip, Mr. Eisenhower stressed the hope that his exchange of visits with Khrushchev would help to pave the way for successful East-West negotiations. He refused, however, to commit himself to a formal summit conference held without prior assurance of good results.

Highlights of the President's trip:

Bonn—In a talk at Wahn Airport after his arrival from Washington in a MATS 707 jet transport (flight time: 9½ hrs.), the President declared that "the American people stand by your side" in "the determination of the German people to remain strong & free." He pledged also American support "in insuring that the loyal free people of free Berlin will . . . continue always to enjoy that great privilege." Adenauer, welcoming Mr. Eisenhower, said that "all my countrymen regard the U.S. more than ever as the standard bearer of freedom." Mr. Eisenhower was hailed by an estimated 315,000 persons—twice Bonn's normal population—as he drove 22 mi. to the U.S. Embassy in Bad Godesburg. He met with Adenauer Aug. 27 and held a press conference at which he declined to discuss the substance of their talks but said they shared a "hope that some good will come out of" the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange of visits. The President asserted that he would conduct not "negotiations" but "conversations" with Khrushchev—"trying to explore his mind." The President refused to declare himself against Polish claims on former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line so as to avoid "complicating" his forthcoming talks with Khrushchev. "We are trying to get a little bit better atmosphere," he said. West German correspondents attending the news conference declared themselves favorably surprised by the President's apparent good state of health and articulate & knowlegeable response to queries on German & world affairs.

London—Mr. Eisenhower's cheering reception in Bonn was repeated in London, where he arrived late Aug. 27 and found large crowds lining the route as he drove to Winfield House, residence of U.S. Amb. John Hay Whitney. He was accompanied by Prime Min. Macmillan on a flying trip Aug. 28 to visit Queen Elizabeth II & her family at Balmoral Castle, Scotland. The Eisenhower-Macmillan private conversations were continued Aug. 29-30 at Chequers (the Prime Minister's country residence near London), with time out Aug. 30 (Sunday) for attendance at the Church of St. Peter & St. Paul, Ellesborough, and a sightseeing drive to Oxford. Mr. Eisenhower also paid a visit to American Mml. Chapel (dedicated to 28,000 British-based U.S. servicemen killed in World War II) in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The President & Macmillan held a televised conversation from 10 Downing St. Aug. 31 that attracted Britain's biggest TV audience since Elizabeth II's coronation (according to audience surveys). The program was carried in West Europe as well as Britain. They spoke informally of their agreement that peace was "the imperative of our time" (Eisenhower), the necessity of improving understanding between East & West, of expanding international trade & of bringing up the living standards of people in underdeveloped areas of the world. Macmillan disclosed that he had visited Moscow in February because he felt that "the Russian ultimatum in November about Berlin" posed "a danger that we might drift into something [war] by mistake." In response to Macmillan's remark that "I always have wanted a summit meeting," the President said that if Khrushchev "does things that show that he recognizes" the necessity of maintaining peace, "a summit would be profitable."

Mr. Eisenhower gave a dinner at Winfield House Sept. 1 for British military & civil leaders who had been his colleagues during World War II, including ex-Prime Min. Winston Churchill, Macmillan and Field Marshals Montgomery & Alexander.

Paris—Pres. Eisenhower flew to Paris Sept. 2, was greeted warmly by Pres. de Gaulle & by crowds along the route of his drive into the city and launched into closed conferences with the French leader. Their talks were understood to center on the Berlin & Algerian situations and the sharpest point of disagreement among the major Western allies: de Gaulle's contention that a high council of the U.S., Britain & France should guide NATO policy, and Eisenhower's objection to relegating West Germany & other members to lesser status in NATO. De Gaulle indicated that progress was being made toward an understanding when he said, after his first meeting with Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 2, that "between us things have gone very well." [See pp. 261G2-262C1]

(De Gaulle visited Algeria Aug. 27-30 and was generally reported to have persuaded French Army leaders there to accept his developing plan for a "liberal" solution in Algeria: grant the territory self-determination but insist that it first be pacified. It was indicated that he did not propose to let Algeria's future be decided through negotiation with the Algerian Rebel Govt., which the Army opposed. In a series of carefully-worded speeches during the tour, he hinted at a plan for self-determination without using the phrase. He said in Algiers Aug. 28 that France must "pursue, complete & finish the pacification" of Algeria, "then the Algerians must freely decide their own destiny." He spoke sympathetically to Moslems in Tebessa Aug. 29 of their aspirations for better living conditions and pleaded that "first we need peace; then a new era will begin." He told a

Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower conferred with European allies prior to talks with Khrushchev.

Chinese Communists raided Indian border territory.

Renewed Communist guerrilla drive reported in Laos.

United States

Congress passed omnibus housing bill containing features President had opposed in previous veto.

House sustained veto of public works appropriation.

President signed bill overhauling veteran pension program.

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group of Army officers at Artoi command hq. Aug. 30 that "we will not have the Algerians with us unless they themselves want to be with us, and the entire world should understand that what we are doing in Algeria is not a work of domination & conquest." De Gaulle was expected to ask for Pres. Eisenhower's support of his Algerian policy during their talks in Paris Sept. 2-3.) [See pp. 274C-D1, 209D1, 186D1]

Khrushchev on U.S. Visit. Tass news agency's report of a talk by Khrushchev in the Don Cossack village of Veshenskaya Aug. 30 quoted him as saying of his forthcoming visit to the U.S.: he had a "burning desire" to achieve peace and was "firmly resolved to take those measures which will melt the ice of the cold war [&] give the people a chance to take a deep breath." [See p. 269D2-D3]

Nixon's Views. Vice Pres. Nixon pledged at the American Legion convention in Minneapolis Aug. 25 that Pres. Eisenhower would not "be taken in or bluffed" in his meetings with Khrushchev but would "vigorously, firmly & aggressively" champion free-world interests.

Nixon conceded that "a major objection" to Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Moscow "is the effect it may have on the captive peoples of Eastern Europe." Nixon, who had discussed this with the President, said: "You can be sure that under no circumstances will this exchange . . . result in [U.S.] statements or actions . . . indicating our approval or acquiescence in the status of the captive peoples. . . . We will continue to support through peaceful means realization of the objective that the [satellite] peoples . . . be given the opportunity to choose the kind of governments they want." Nixon rejected "a so-called war of liberation that would liberate only dead bodies & ruined cities." [See p. 269B2]

Nixon told the Legion that Khrushchev's visit could avert a misunderstanding that might cause war. In response to his plea that Khrushchev be given a courteous reception, the convention Aug. 27 modified a resolution opposing the visit and voted instead to urge Americans to "accept the Soviet premier's visit with the dignity common to free men."

Nixon warned Aug. 30 in a recorded radio interview with Rep. Hastings Keith (R., Mass.) that it would be a great "mistake" to assume that Khrushchev's visit meant the Communists had "softened or shifted" their goal of world domination. But he said Pres. Eisenhower should have "the best possible climate" for his talks with Khrushchev.

Nixon said at the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Los Angeles Aug. 31 that Khrushchev's "very dangerous delusions & misconceptions" about U.S. prosperity, happiness & democratic vigor should be dispelled during the Soviet premier's visit. Nixon promised that the visit would not: modify U.S. concern for the "captive peoples"; diminish U.S. opposition to communism; bring cuts in U.S. military power without "self-enforcing disarmament agreements"; change the U.S. position on Berlin, or result in negotiations "on issues affecting our allies without their being present." Nixon said: The U.S. had "been on the defensive long enough"; it was "time for us to take the offensive and help make the whole world realize that the Communist idea is not a super idea . . . that the Soviet Union is not a superstate"; "when Mr. Khrushchev challenges us to peaceful competition, let us . . . urge expansion of that competition to include the spiritual as well as the material . . ."

Nixon told newsmen in San Francisco Aug. 31 that "when Khrushchev comes over here, Pres. Eisenhower will have a chance to tell him face to face we are aware that Red China is encroaching on Laos with the encouragement of the Soviet Union and we have no choice but to support Laos." [See p. 270E3]

(Nixon had proposed in a dinner address before the Academy of Political Science in New York Apr. 13 that the International Court of Justice in The Hague be made the binding arbiter in any dispute over future U.S.-USSR agreements.) [See p. 262D-F1]

Labor Vs. Visit. The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted at a Unity House, Pa. meeting Aug. 20 to oppose any U.S. labor contacts with Khrushchev during the latter's visit. The dissenters in the 22-3 vote were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther (president of the United Auto Workers), James B. Carey (president of the International Union of Electrical Workers) & O. A. Knight (president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers).

In a resolution to snub Khrushchev, the council said it was "out of the question to give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions."

The dissenters made it clear that they disapproved "the basic immoral character of communism & the brutal suppression by the Soviet dictatorship of human freedoms & democratic rights." But they held that more could be accomplished by telling Khrushchev their opinions of his regime than by boycotting him. The minority went ahead with plans to meet Khrushchev despite the council's disapproval.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany rejected Nixon's contention that Khrushchev's visit would be helpful by correcting his misconceptions about the U.S. Meany told the VFW convention in Los Angeles Aug. 31: "Wishful thinking has led some to delude themselves into believing that the Communist dictators are hostile to America because they do not know enough about our country and have some misconceptions about our democratic way of life. No illusion could be more dangerous. The Soviet rulers have unlimited access to the facts about life in our country. They have the most extensive & effective intelligence espionage service in the world."

Other U.S. Reaction. Ex-Pres. Truman, in an NANA article Aug. 25, questioned the wisdom of Mr. Eisenhower's trip to Moscow. He predicted certain disappointment if it led the world to think peace could be advanced if government heads merely exchanged visits. Truman held that the "amenities" should be limited to Khrushchev's visit to the U.S., which Truman favored. According to Truman, Presidents should leave the U.S. only for momentous occasions and not for ceremonial visits. Truman, in a June 2 NANA article, had indorsed an early Khrushchev visit to the U.S. Truman hinted that he thought a Khrushchev visit would settle nothing but would clear the air and make it possible to start quickly on a realistic approach to world problems. [See p. 169G2-B3]

Ex-Pres. Hoover said in a TV interview on NBC's "Meet the Press" Aug. 9: "We shouldn't expect too much" from the visits, but there were "hopeful possibilities" that tensions might be reduced "and maybe tide us over for a period in which there may be hopes of greater steps in peace."

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) expressed certainty at the American Legion convention in Minneapolis Aug. 27 that Americans would back the President in making the visits serve U.S. interests. He denied that the exchange was "appeasement" and said he had "no fears that Mr. Khrushchev can contaminate the American people; we can take in stride the best brainwashing he can offer." [See p. 245F3]

Adlai E. Stevenson said in Chicago Aug. 27 that he had "long advocated more—& less formal—talks with the Russians . . . so I'm in favor of these conversations." Stevenson disagreed with Truman's warning (Aug. 25) that Mr. Eisenhower's trip to Moscow might dissipate the Presidency's "power & leadership." Stevenson held that "the prestige of the office does not depend on where the President goes but upon the character of the President and what he says & does." Stevenson, arriving in New York Aug. 21. after a trip to Europe, had said the visits were "generally interpreted in Europe as a great achievement by Mr. Khrushchev." Stevenson said he "was surprised by Pres. Eisenhower's sudden reversal of the Dulles policy [on meeting Khrushchev]" and that "many European leaders who had little advance notice were bewildered" at the President's abandonment of "rigid resistance to any high-level meetings." Stevenson warned against expecting "early results from these meetings" because "the tensions will continue to rise & fall as Russian policy dictates."

(Stevenson, in Boston Mar. 5, had

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expressed hope that "we shall not show too much unwillingness to negotiate at the summit or at any other level." He said: "Under no circumstances will we forsake the people of free Berlin or compromise on the question of free access, [but] we must face the fact that no Russian withdrawal can be secured without a modification of the Western position. In order to take, we will have to give." "The deterrent in Europe today is not just the 6 American divisions stationed in Germany but the knowledge that a Russian attack means retaliation by America's strategic air force.") [See p. 192E2-D3]

A call for Americans to observe Khrushchev's visit with a period of mourning for victims of communism was issued in Washington Aug. 31 by the Committee for Freedom of All Peoples, a group newly formed by Sens. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) & Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) and Reps. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) & Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.).

Freedom House proposed Aug. 23 that "Khrushchev should be met with civil silence." In a message entitled "What You Can Do About Khrushchev's Visit," it advised Americans to shun contacts with Khrushchev but to show, through public discussions & letters to editors, that they were aware of his aims & record.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston, asserted Aug. 6 in his archdiocesan newspaper, the Pilot, that inviting Khrushchev to the U.S. was "like opening our frontiers to the enemy in a military war." It was announced Aug. 12 that he was calling on Catholics of his archdiocese to embark on a "crusade of prayer" as a "secret weapon" against Khrushchev during his visit. (Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro, Roman Catholic archbishop of Bologna, said in a Chicago press conference Aug. 23 that Western civilization could gain nothing but lose much through Khrushchev's visit.)

Adenauer Rebuffed by Poland. Adenauer said in a broadcast Aug. 31 (eve of the 20th anniversary of Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland) that he represented a "reformed Germany" that "will one day be a good neighbor of Poland." He observed that "for more than a century this likable [Polish] people, without being in any way guilty, has suffered from the political & armed disputes in Europe." Adenauer was denounced Sept. 1 by Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, speaking at war anniversary ceremonies in Warsaw, as one who "loves the spirit of the cold war" and who, in his Aug. 31 speech, "tried perfidiously & cynically to drive a wedge between Poland & the Soviet Union." [See p. 229E3]

FAR EAST

Chinese Violate Indian Border. Indian Prime Min. Nehru told Parliament in New Delhi Aug. 29 of "continuing cases of aggression" by Red Chinese troops on the northern frontiers of India. He confirmed reports that Chinese soldiers from Tibet had raided Indian territory in the Kameng area of the Northeast Frontier Agency (extreme northeastern India), and that 200-300 Chinese had crossed 4 miles into Jammu-Kashmir near Ladakh (extreme northern India) and menaced a frontier post at Longju Aug. 26. He said that India had "no alternative . . . but to defend our country's borders & integrity," and that "any aggression against Bhutan & Sikkim [Indian protectorates on Tibet's southern frontier where other recent Red Chinese incursions were reported] will be considered as aggression against India." He said Red China evidently refused, as did the previous Republic of China, to recognize the McMahon Line (drawn in 1914 in a British-Tibetan-Chinese conference to define the Indian-Tibetan frontier). Nehru said India would discuss adjustments of "a mile here & a mile there" but not the abandonment of "huge chunks of territory."

The Indian Communist Party issued a statement Aug. 30 that "the territorial integrity of our country must be respected" but calling for a "formal agreement between India & Communist China on border demarcation."

Nehru, speaking in Parliament Aug. 31, rejected demands for immediate strong military action in the disputed areas. He said India must "defend our borders [&] strengthen them" but not "suddenly shout out as if there is a war. . . . One restrains oneself, one tries to settle matters by discussion, and at the same time one ors influence Army promotions.) [See p. 274D-F]

Pakistani Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan, stopping in New Delhi to confer with Nehru Sept. 1 while en route from West to East Pakistan, warned that if India & Pakistan "go on squabbling with each other and don't try to resolve our problems," they would "be defeated in detail; that is how invasions came to this continent." [See p. 249A2]

(Nehru disclosed in Parliament Sept. 2 that he had refused to accept the resignation of Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon or of Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Army Chief of Staff, who were involved in a dispute over charges [rejected by Nehru] that Krishna Menon had let political factors influence Army promotions.) [See pp. 146B1, 119C1]

Laotian Fighting Ebbs, Resumes. The Laotian Govt. reported Sept. 1 that its army had regained control of Samneua & Phongsaly provinces on the North Viet Namese frontier, then reported Sept. 2 that Red guerrillas had renewed their drive in the same area. Defense Secy. Phoumi Nosavan said in Vientiane Sept. 2 that a combined force of 2,000-2,500 pro-Red Pathet Lao tribesmen & North Viet Namese troops, in an attack down a river valley from the Viet Namese frontier, had captured 80 villages and advanced to within 18 mi. of the town of Samneua. He said guerrilla troops were supported by 105-mm. howitzers and that one Viet Namese battalion took part in the attack.

The U.S. State Dept. announced Aug. 26 that additional American aid in the form of money & equipment would be rushed to Laos so that "temporary emergency increases" could be made in the size of the Laotian Army (now 25,000 men, plus 16,000 village militia). The first shipment — 2,640 pairs of Japanese-made jungle boots —arrived in Vientiane by plane Aug. 31. [See pp. 270D3-271D3]

MIDDLE EAST

UAR-Jordan Rift Ended. The reestablishment of Jordanian-UAR diplomatic relations was announced Aug. 16 in Cairo by the UAR Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic ties between the 2 countries had been broken in 1958 after Jordan had accused the UAR of trying to overthrow King Hussein. Ex-Jordanian Foreign Min. Mohammed Pasha Shuraiqi was named Jordanian ambassador to the UAR, and rapid approval of a UAR envoy to Jordan was pledged. The border between Jordan & the Syrian Region of the UAR had been reopened to travel & transit trade July 30 after being closed intermittently since 1958.

The basic agreement on resuming Jordanian-UAR relations was reached in negotiations with Jordanian & UAR leaders & Arab League Secy. Gen. Abdel Khalak Hassouna. Hassouna announced Aug. 16 that he would visit Libya & Tunisia to seek a renewal of UAR-Tunisian diplomatic ties. King Saud of Saudi Arabia was due to visit Cairo Aug. 31 for talks on ending Saudi-UAR hostility. British requests for re-establishing diplomatic relations with the UAR, ended at the time of the 1956 Suez invasion, were conveyed to UAR State Min. Ali Sabry Aug. 3 by Canadian Amb.-to-UAR Arnold Smith. [See pp. 231B1, 190C3, 142F3, 99A-C2, 82C3, 74G1, 26E3; Vol. XVIII, 362G2, 235C3]

(Discovery of the UAR's largest oil field was announced Aug. 15 by Industry Min. Aziz Sidky. The first well of the new field, located in the Sinai Peninsula, was producing 210,000 tons of oil annually.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 342B1]

(Ex-Premier Husni Barazi of Syria & 2 other persons were sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment by a Damascus military court July 26 for allegedly plotting to provoke aggression against Syria.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 134C2]

Arabs Vs. Refugee Plan. UN proposals for an international aid program to integrate Arab refugees within Arab countries were rejected Aug. 18 by representatives of 9 Arab states after a 10-day meeting in Sofar, Lebanon.

The aid plan, proposed in a report issued June 15 by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, envisaged expenditures of $1½-$2 billion within the next 5 years to provide productive jobs for the estimated 950,000 Arab refugees living in Arab countries. Hammarskjöld said the "economic integration" of these refugees within the host states "would not prejudice any

rights" of the refugees to return to their former homes in Israel or receive compensation for losses suffered as a result of the 1947-48 Arab-Israeli war. The Hammarskjöld report also called for continuing the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees beyond the termination of its current mandate in June 1960. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 407B3]

Spokesmen for the 9 Arab states (UAR, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco) declared their support Aug. 18 for returning the refugees to their former homes in Israel. They rejected the Hammarskjöld plan as a step toward permanent resettlement of the refugees in Arab lands. They supported only the part of Hammarskjöld's report calling for extending the UNRWA beyond 1960 and demanded that the agency's role be limited to relief work among the refugees.

(9 Arab League states met July 28-Aug. 13 in Bhamdun, Lebanon to plan intensification of the Arab economic blockade against Israel.)

Israel Vs. Suez Plan. Israeli Foreign Min. Golda Meir rejected Aug. 13 a compromise plan for the passage of Israeli-owned cargoes through the Suez Canal in foreign-owned vessels. The proposal, evolved by Hammarskjöld in recent talks with UAR leaders, would ban publicity on the sailing of any vessel carrying an Israeli cargo toward the canal and would require Israeli cargoes to be purchased by receivers before leaving Israeli ports for the canal.

Mrs. Meir said Israel would "not accept the principle that [UAR Pres.] Nasser has any right to put forward any conditions to anybody as to free & innocent passage" through Suez. She conceded that Israel's rejection of the Hammarskjöld formula was "creating a deadlock," but she denied that the Suez blockade could be resolved by "giving in to demands made . . . without any legal right or moral right." She said Israel planned to bring the Suez blockade before the UN and that "we are not ready to accept that the UN should pass over it in silence."

(Nasser told a Cairo rally Aug. 8 that the UAR would not permit Israel to use the Suez Canal. He said Israel had not observed a single UN resolution "from 1948 until this day.") [See pp. 231A2, 214G1]

(Restrictions on travel & employment of Israel's 213,000 Arab citizens were relaxed Aug. 4 to permit them to travel freely in most areas during daylight and to spur resettlement of those removed from their homes & lands for security reasons. A bill to end military control of Arabs was passed on first reading by the Knesset Aug. 5 but died when the Knesset adjourned the next day.) [See p. 230F3]

(Chrmn. David Ben Haroush of the Likud, North African immigrants' association, & 48 other persons were arrested Aug. 1 after North Africans had rioted & clashed with Israeli police in the Wadi Salib section of Haifa. An Israeli Govt. inquiry commission Aug. 19 attributed the riots to "a deep feeling of inequality & discrimination" among North African immigrants to Israel.) [See p. 230E3]

Iraq. Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem denounced the Iraqi Communist Party July 29 for allegedly plotting simultaneous uprisings in all major Iraqi cities July 14. Kassem, who issued orders for the disbanding of the Communist-dominated parliamentary Popular Resistance Org., asserted that the Army had been able to prevent the outbreaks in all cities except Kirkuk, in northern Iraq. Kassem said Aug. 3 that 79 persons had been killed, 41 of them buried alive, during the Kirkuk fighting. [See p. 230C-D2]

Brig. Nadhem Tabakchali, former commander of the Iraqi 2d Division, & 4 other officers were executed in Baghdad Aug. 25 for leading a rebellion against the Kassem regime in March. [See p. 73F3]

Rashid Ali Gailani, leader of the 1941 pro-Nazi revolt in Iraq, was sentenced to death by an Iraqi court Dec. 17, 1958, the Iraqi press reported July 22. [See p. 27A2]

A Soviet-Iraqi agreement disclosed Aug. 22 pledged Soviet aid for construction of a nuclear research reactor in Iraq.

Yemen. Iman Ahmed of Yemen returned to Hoheida Aug. 13 from a 4-month visit to Italy and accused rebel elements of acting as "tools of alien countries" & attempting to overthrow the monarchy during his absence. Reports from Aden said Aug. 24 that several "Christian agitators" & others had been beheaded & mutilated (their arms or legs were chopped off) on the imam's orders in his program to uproot reforms instituted in his absence by his son, Crown Prince Saif al-Islam Mohammed al-Badr. Ahmed had sworn to "behead every black & . . . white whenever a complaint is submitted to me against him." [See pp. 191B1, 170D3, 167C1]

Oman. Imam Ghalib bin Ali of Oman declared Aug. 2 that he considered himself the "president of an independent republic" of Oman and would continue his rebellion against the Sultan of Muscat & Oman. The imam told newsmen in Cairo that British troops had destroyed 32 Omani villages & killed 25,000 Omanis in their effort to end the rebellion. His charges were termed "ludicrous" Aug. 2 by the British Foreign Office. [See p. 42D2]

Sultan Said bin Taimur of Muscat & Oman conferred with British State Min. John D. Profumo in London Aug. 20 on British offers of increased military aid to end the Omani rebellion.

Jordan. Gen. Sadeq Sharah, former Army chief of staff, confessed to an Amman military court Aug. 20 that he had participated in an unsuccessful plot to overthrow King Hussein & declare a republic during Hussein's recent trip abroad. [See p. 167B1]

Lebanon. Ex-Public Works Min. Naim Moghabghab, a Lebanese Parliament member & close aide of ex-Pres. Camille Chamoun, was attacked & beaten to death July 28 by a mob in a village near Beirut in territory dominated by Druse followers of Kamal Jumblatt, opposition Socialist leader. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 251E1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

New Housing Bill Passed. A $1.05 billion omnibus housing bill (S2539) was passed by 71-24 Senate vote (55 D. & 16 R. vs. 17 R. & 7 D.) Aug. 18 and 283-105 House vote (229 D. & 54 R. vs. 76 R. & 29 D.) Aug. 27 and sent to the President.

The bill would: (a) authorize 37,000 new public housing units, (b) provide $650 million in grants immediately available for urban renewal, (c) authorize loans of $250 million for college dormitories & $50 million for college classrooms, (d) authorize $50 million in loans to build housing for the elderly, (e) authorize grants of $15 million for hospital construction & $10 million for urban planning, (f) increase the ceiling on FHA-insured mortgages for a single family from $20,000 to $22,500 and lower FHA down payments, (g) provide an additional $8 billion in FHA authority to insure home mortgages through Oct. 1, 1960, (h) raise the maximum interest on FHA rental housing from 4¼% to 4½% and on sales-type cooperative housing from 5% to 5¾%, (i) add $22 million to the Federal National Mortgage Association's $200 million fund for buying co-op mortgages.

The measure was a substitute for a bill (S57) Pres. Eisenhower had vetoed July 7. The President's veto had been upheld Aug. 12 when the Senate, voting 55-40 to override it, had failed by 9 votes to muster the ⅔ majority necessary to rebuff Mr. Eisenhower. The new bill (S2539), however, contained many provisions the President had rejected as objectionable in his veto message.

Senate vote to override the veto: **53 D.**—Anderson, Bartlett, Bible, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Carroll, Chavez, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Ellender, Engle, Ervin, Frear, Fulbright, Gore, Green, Gruening, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Jordan, Kefauver, Kennedy, Kerr, Long, Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Moss, Murray, Muskie, Neuberger, Pastore, Proxmire, Randolph, Smathers, Sparkman, Symington, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough, Young (O.); **2 R.**—Javits, Scott.

Senate vote to sustain the veto: **30 R.**—Aiken, Allott, Beall, Bennett, Bridges, Bush, Butler, Capehart, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Case (S.D.), Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dworshak, Goldwater, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Keating, Kuchel, Martin, Morton, Mundt, Prouty, Saltonstall, Schoeppel, Smith, Wylie, Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

Paired: For overriding—Langer (R.), O'Mahoney (D.). For sustaining—Dirksen (R.).

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.), who voted to sustain the veto, had charged July 23 that "some things in the veto message" were "written in a way to mislead the American people," but "I am sure [Pres. Eisenhower] . . . didn't write [the message] and didn't have the information." Capehart, ranking Republican of the Senate Banking Committee, made this charge at a subcommittee hearing after Federal Housing Commissioner Norman P. Mason had admitted that the $2.2 billion the veto message had

said the vetoed bill would cost actually was the sum of potential costs for 40 years. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) told Administration witnesses that the veto message had neglected the whole truth when it said 100,000 public housing units had been authorized & not built but had not pointed out that the full 100,000 had been committed. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) won from Public Housing Commissioner Charles E. Slusser an admission that applications had been filed for 57,000 units more than were authorized.

Gov. David L. Lawrence (D.) of Pennsylvania and Mayors Richard J. Daley of Chicago & Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo, N.Y. urged at subcommittee hearings July 27 that the veto be overridden or a new but similar bill be passed. The veto was assailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in letters to all Senators July 10, by Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D.) of California in an address to the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Los Angeles July 14, by Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia at the same meeting and by the board of governors of the American Institute of Planners in a resolution adopted in Seattle July 29. [See p. 215D1-D2]

Works Veto Sustained. Pres. Eisenhower vetoed the $1,206,784,549 public works appropriation bill (HR7509) Aug. 28. His veto was sustained Sept. 2 when the House, voting 274-138 to pass the measure over his veto, failed by one vote to obtain the ⅔ needed to override it. 263 Democrats & 11 Republicans voted to override the veto; 132 Republicans & 6 Democrats voted to sustain it.

Mr. Eisenhower said in his veto message that the bill "includes 67 unbudgeted projects estimated eventually to cost over $800 million" and "ignores the necessity for an orderly development" of "water resources within the nation's fiscal ability." He agreed that unbudgeted items would contribute "at the proper time" to local & national economic development but insisted that they "should not be started this year if we are to have a responsible federal fiscal policy." [See p. 264B-D2]

Fulbright on Mideast. Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged Aug. 30 an overhauling of U.S. policies in the Middle East. Arab "peoples & governments . . . may be . . . establishing the stability & relative calm essential to the development of representative government & economic growth," he said. "We . . . [must] meet the hopeful developments in the Arab world with a policy considerably more mature than that which we have followed in the past."

Fulbright, in a formal statement, said some Mideast stability had been established in the past year, "and the trend of events in the area offers a certain amount of cautious encouragement." He urged that "these sovereign states" be treated "on an adult & realistic basis rather than suggesting . . . a political vacuum in the Arab world." He said the West must make up for past failures "to take into account" the Arabs' "full capabilities." As an example, he recalled Western skepticism & derision at Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdul Nasser's 1956 decision to manage the Suez Canal. "However, the canal is being operated just as efficiently as before," Fulbright asserted. [See pp. 214B-D1, 159B2, 152A-C2, 142E1-A2, D-G2, 134C-D3]

Veteran Pensions Revised. A bill (HR7650) to increase veterans' pensions for non-service-connected disabilities was approved with slight modification by 88-6 Senate vote Aug. 13, adopted after another minor change by voice votes of the House Aug. 14 & Senate Aug. 18 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 29 at British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan's country residence near London.

The bill, to take effect July 1, 1960, would base the size of pensions to veterans and veterans' widows & orphans on their incomes. It was estimated that the program would cost $10 billion more than the current one during the next 40 years. $12 billion would be saved on pensions to veterans but more than offset by an estimated $22 billion additional that would go to widows & dependents. The bill was expected to add about 72,000 veterans & 206,000 widows to the 805,000 veterans & 450,000 widows already getting pensions for non-service-connected disabilities. [See p. 191D-G2]

(The Senate July 21 passed and sent to the House a bill [S1138] to provide GI Bill education & home loan benefits to peacetime veterans who had served more than 180 days between July 21, 1955 & July 1, 1963. The Administration-opposed measure would cost an estimated $1.8 billion, and veterans could receive benefits up to 1973. The bill was approved by a vote of 48 R. & 9 D. vs. 21 R. & 10 D.)

2-Term Repeal Urged. A proposed constitutional amendment to repeal the 2-term Presidential limit was approved by a 5-1 vote of the Senate Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee Sept. 1 with only Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the parent Judiciary Committee dissenting. (The subcommittee, by an identical vote the same day, approved a proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax in federal elections.) Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, who had introduced Jan. 12 a proposal to repeal the 2-term limit, had announced Apr. 9 that he "couldn't evoke any interest" in it in the House and therefore was dropping the bill.

Pres. Eisenhower had said at his press conference Jan. 21 that the 22d Amendment limiting Presidents to 2 terms was not "a particularly wise decision" and that he would rather see it repealed than kept. He told reporters May 5 that he saw "some advantages & disadvantages on both sides," that he thought "the amendment gives greater assurance to America than its repeal would" and that he was willing to submit the question to the people "because I don't feel too strongly about it." He said at his May 13 press conference: "The Constitution is something that ought to be amended only after careful thought"; "let's let it [the 2-term ban] lay on the shelf for a while and see how it works." [See p. 52D1]

Ex-Pres. Truman had told the Senate subcommittee in May 4 testimony that he considered the 2-term ban a "bad amendment" that "ought to be repealed." He said it had been adopted on the urging of "the Roosevelt haters" and had made "a 'lame duck' out of every [future] 2d-term President."

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, in a June 5 letter made public by the Senate subcommittee July 26, said the Administration opposed repealing the 2-term ban because it had been in effect "too short a period of time fairly to test its efficacy."

Carey 'Threat' Charged. James B. Carey, president of the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, provoked a furor in Congress by announcing in an Aug. 18 letter to all Representatives who had voted for the Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill that "we shall do all in our power to prove to the working men & women in your district that you have cast your lot against them and they should therefore take appropriate action at the ballot box." The letters were received Aug. 20. Congress members immediately denounced Carey and asserted that he could not intimidate them. [See p. 263B-F1]

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D., N.J.), who had worked for passage of the bill, was squirted with sulphuric acid from a passing truck Aug. 18. It scarred his car's paint, burned a hole in his shirt and caused a "speck" of a burn on his arm. His wife said Aug. 19 that he had received threatening phone calls during work on the bill.

Obscenity Curb. The House Sept. 1 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR7379) extending from the current 20 days to 45 the period in which postal authorities could impound, without court order, mail addressed to a person suspected of sending obscene material. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Kathryn E. Granahan (D., Pa.). Only Rep. John V. Lindsay (D., N.Y.) was heard to say "no" in the voice vote.

Alford Election Upheld. The House Elections Subcommittee Aug. 31 unanimously adopted a resolution stating that Rep. Dale Alford (D., Ark.) had been "duly elected" to the House in his controversial contest against ex-Rep. Brooks Hays in Nov. 1958. The committee held after an investigation that charges of irregularities had not been proven. [See pp. 4C2, 168D1]

Other Legislation. A bill (HR2164) to halve the 20% cabaret tax was passed by 209-4 House vote Sept. 1 and sent to the Senate. It was sponsored by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D., R.I.) & backed by the Musicians Union.

A bill (HR7476) to extend for 2 years the program of federal aid to cities to combat air pollution was passed by the House and sent to the Senate Sept. 1. The 5-year-old pro-

gram, operated by the Surgeon General of the Health, Education & Welfare Department, would be extended through June 30, 1962 and would be authorized $5 million a year to finance research & technical aid in the field. The House Aug. 17 had passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR8238) directing the Surgeon General to study the effect of auto exhaust fumes on human health. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 394G1-D2]

The House Sept. 1 passed by 330-52 vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR7889) to avert rice surpluses by authorizing the Agriculture Secretary to invoke marketing quotas whenever the actual supply exceeded the normal supply. Current law provided for quotas whenever the excess was 10%.

A compromise $4,686,600,000 Agriculture Department appropriation bill was passed by both houses June 30 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower July 8 as Public Law 86-80. It would limit to $50,000 the amount of price support a farmer could receive on any crop the Agriculture Secretary declared surplus. The appropriation was for fiscal 1960, and the support limit applied only to calendar 1960. The bill provided $3,971,362,000 in appropriations & $421 million for farm lending programs. 2 "loopholes" in the support-limiting section: (1) any farmer could obtain a price support loan exceeding $50,000 if he promised to pay the excess back within 12 months (a period that the Agriculture Secretary would be authorized to extend); (2) the ceiling would not be imposed on farmers who agreed to cut production by amounts (not more than 20%) specified by the Agriculture Secretary. Only Sens. John J. Williams (R., Del.) & Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) were heard to shout "no" in the voice votes. [See pp. 272A-G3, 243E2, 161C2, 36E2, 22G2-B3]

The Senate July 16 passed and sent to the House a bill (S314) to aid U.S. textile mills competing with cheaper imports by requiring the Agriculture Secretary to sell at least 750,000 bales of surplus cotton to them annually for 5 years at low prices. It was sponsored by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.). Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson had opposed the bill, which he estimated would cost $37½ million a year. He said using government subsidies in an attempt "to restore & perpetuate" the "abnormal conditions" of 1947-52, when U.S. textile exports "were the highest in history," would be "uneconomic & difficult to justify."*

A compromise $2,683,029,000 appropriation bill (HR8283) to finance the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1960 was passed by both houses Aug. 6. It was $35,686,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested.

$128,797,380 appropriation bill (HR7453) to pay the expenses of Congress & related agencies in fiscal 1960 was passed by the Senate June 18 & the House Aug. 17 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 22. It provided $42,398,065 for the House, $26,406,345 for the Senate, $2,929,430 for Joint House-Senate expenses, $27,412,900 for the Capitol Architect, $15,020,350 for the Government Printing Office, $14,302,790 for the Library of Congress and $327,500 for the Botanic Garden. The House had voted without dissent July 27 to add $600 to the $1,200 a year already provided to each member for stationery (retroactive to January). This increased to more than $42,000 the total annual salary & expense allowances available to each Representative exclusive of free postage, travel pay, some free long-distance phone calls & telegrams and tax deduction allowances. [See pp. 100F2-101G1]

A compromise bill (HR7343) providing $712,672,900 in appropriations for the State & Justice Departments, federal judiciary & related agencies during fiscal 1960 was passed by both houses July 1 to become Public Law 86-84. This was $19½ million less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested. The bill provided funds for a State Department "brains trust," to be headed by Robert P. Terrill, 51, career Foreign Service officer, to analyze Communist political & economic actions in the cold war and to devise counter-measures.

The 2 houses July 1 passed a compromise $648,941,000 Commerce Department appropriation bill (HR7349, Public Law 86-88) that was $33,400,000 less than the budget request.

A compromise $4,016,101,981 appropriations bill (HR6769) to finance the Labor and Health-Education-Welfare Departments & related agencies in fiscal 1960 was passed by the House July 30 & the Senate July 31 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 14. This was $259,253,400 more than the President had requested. Mr. Eisenhower hinted that some of the additional money voted for the National Institutes of Health (raising its annual appropriation from $294,300,000 to $400 million in a single year) might not be spent. He agreed on the need for medical research but insisted that "there is a limit to the rate at which medical research can grow & yet grow soundly."

A compromise bill (HR7086) extending for 3 years the government's power to renegotiate defense contracts & recapture excess profits was passed by both houses July 1 and signed July 13 (Public Law 86-89).

A compromise bill (HR1011) authorizing $126 million for a 2-year extension of the federal-aid-to-airport-development program was passed by 164-37 House standing vote & Senate voice vote June 17 and signed June 29. A bill (S2188) to authorize states to enter into interstate compacts to build regional airports was given final Congressional approval by the House Aug. 3.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Mississippi Primary. Ross R. Barnett, 61, Jackson, Miss. lawyer, won Mississippi's Democratic gubernatorial run-off primary (tantamount to election in the one-party state) Aug. 25 by a wide margin over Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, 47, who had been supported by Gov. J. P. Coleman & ex-Gov. Hugh L. White. Both candidates had promised to close Mississippi's schools, if necessary, to keep them from being desegregated. The run-off had been made necessary by the entry of Charles Sullivan, 37, Clarksville district attorney, in the Aug. 5 primary. Sullivan had run a close 3d in the Aug. 5 balloting (in which Barnett had been first, Gartin 2d) but had withdrawn from the run-off.

Trujillo Propaganda Charge. A federal grand jury in Washington Sept. 1 indicted 3 ex-Mutual Broadcasting System officers on charges of accepting $750,000 to broadcast Dominican Republic propaganda without registering with the Justice Department as foreign agents. Those accused: international financier Alexander Leonard Guterma, who had become MBS president after Hal Roach Studios (which Guterma controlled) bought MBS in Sept. 1958 but who resigned from MBS Feb. 12; Hal Roach Jr., MBS board chairman until Mar. 22; Garland L. Culpepper Jr., N.Y. attorney & MBS vice president-secretary until Feb. 12.

The indictment charged that Guterma & Roach had negotiated in late January & early February with Dominican official Otto Vega in the Dominican Republic and had received the $750,000 from him. It said the indicted 3 had agreed to represent Vega, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, Porfirio Rubirosa & the D. R. government. The indictment named Vega, MBS, Inc. and Radio News Service Corp. as co-conspirators but not defendants. It was charged that Radio News Service had been formed by the indicted 3 to provide MBS with Dominican propaganda "under the guise of bona fide . . . news."

Guterma, on leaving MBS, had sold control of the network to Roach. When Roach left MBS, control was sold for about $2 million to a syndicate headed by Malcolm E. Smith Jr. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) then acquired an option to buy the net, but his option expired June 30 and the net was sold immediately to Real Properties, Inc. of Tampa, Fla., a holding company said to be controlled by Tampa realtor-attorney Chester H. Ferguson & Washington attorney Albert G. McCarthy Jr. The new owners transferred 100% of the stock to Robert F. Hurleigh, a news & radio executive. Hurleigh filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition in federal court in New York July 1, and the court permitted MBS to continue in business with Hurleigh as president & Ferguson as board chairman while efforts

* National Cotton Council representatives urged Benson July 8 to take up with the Tariff Commission their petition for quotas & possibly increased tariffs on imported cotton textiles. Representatives of the U.S.-Japan Trade Council, the Committee for a National Trade Policy, the National Council of American Importers, the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, the National Retail Merchants Association, the American Association of University Women and the American Veterans Committee urged him Aug. 4 to reject the requested curbs on the ground that the imports did not harm U.S. cotton output. The Agriculture Department estimated July 8 that cotton acreage planted in the U.S. had declined from an average of 22,440,000 acres annually in 1948-57 to 12,379,000 in 1958 and had climbed to 15,890,000 in 1959. [See p. 244F1]

were made to negotiate a settlement with about 750 creditors. Hurleigh listed MBS' assets at $579,607, liabilities at $3,195,207.

This was Guterma's 4th federal indictment in 1959 following an SEC inquiry into alleged stock frauds & financial manipulations involving many companies. A federal indictment in New York Mar. 16 charged him & Robert J. Eveleigh with trying to defraud the government & investors by failing to file SEC reports for the F. L. Jacobs Co., a Detroit parts firm which Guterma had controlled. A federal indictment in Brooklyn Mar. 23 charged Guterma, Eveleigh, Culpepper & ex-Pres. George A. Heaney of the Security National Bank with defrauding the Bon Ami Co., which Guterma also had controlled. Heaney pleaded guilty Mar. 25, and Guterma pleaded not guilty Mar. 26. A federal grand jury in New York Aug. 25 indicted Guterma & fugitive financier Lowell M. Birrell on charges of fraud conspiracy in a scheme that allegedly netted $1 million through the sale of United Dye & Chemical Corp. (currently Chemoil Industries, Inc.) stock. Others accused in the indictment: Virgil D. Dardi, Chemoil president; Robert C. Leonhardt, ex-broker; Louis Levin, Quebec lawyer; Pierre A. Duval, publisher of DuVal's Investment Concensus; Harry W. Blank, Wall St. business "finder or promoter." [See p. 252F2; Vol. XV, 356F-G3]

Red Registration Upheld. The U.S. Appeals Court in Washington, in a 2-to-1 decision July 30, upheld again a 1953 Subversive Activities Control Board ruling ordering the U.S. Communist Party to register with the government as a Moscow-dominated subversive organization. Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman & Judge John A. Danaher agreed that except for the World War II period, the CP "has never differed from the program & policy of the Communist Party abroad." Judge David L. Bazelon, who had dissented in the court's 1954 opinion, dissented again. [See p. 52E3]

Treason Case Dismissed. U.S. Commissioner Joseph Karesh in San Francisco July 13 dismissed treason complaints against John W. Powell, his wife, Sylvia, & Julian Schuman because the government had not obtained grand jury indictments and had failed to produce 2 eye-witnesses to establish probable cause for the complaints. [See pp. 52F3-53C1]

Hartman Convicted. Louis E. Hartman, ex-San Francisco radio commentator, was convicted of contempt of Congress by U.S. Judge Michael J. Roche in San Francisco Aug. 3 for refusing to answer a House Un-American Activities subcommittee's questions in 1957 about an alleged Communist cell. Roche sentenced Hartman to 6 months in jail and fined him $100.

Oil Stock Fraud Charged. The AP reported Aug. 24 that 6 civil suits filed in U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City accused 35 defendants of defrauding Columbus Rexall Oil Co. & its stockholders of $12,589,024 by illegal transfers of the company's stock. Those accused included: Retired AF Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, ex-Columbus Rexall chairman; Stephen J. Dinneen, ex-secretary; ex-official N.Y.C. greeter Grover Whalen; Steven A. Van Gelder; E. H. A. Andrews; Joseph Sclaure; Hiram Lewis; Harold A. Easton; Morrie H. Morgan; Jack L. Cayias; Daniel J. Scholtz.

LATIN AMERICA

Haiti. A warrant for the arrest of Msgr. François Poirier, 86, French-born Roman Catholic archbishop of Port-au-Prince, was issued Aug. 20 but suspended (not cancelled) Aug. 21 by order of Pres. François Duvalier. Poirier's arrest had been ordered by the Justice Ministry for criticizing the government in a pastoral letter informing parish priests of the government's expulsion from Haiti Aug. 18 of 2 French priests, the Rev. Etienne Grienenberger, dean of St. Martial College, & the Rev. Joseph Marrec, curé of St. Marc parish. Poirier's pastoral letter, published Aug. 20 by the Catholic daily La Phalange, said the government had given no reason for the ousters and had not consulted church authorities.

Presidential Secy. Clement Barbot said in an AP interview Aug. 24 that Haiti would send the Vatican evidence that Poirier was plotting against the government. Barbot charged that Grienenberger was involved in an anti-government plot and Marrec had refused to conduct a thanksgiving mass for Duvalier when the latter recovered from a heart attack in May. Both priests left by plane for New York Aug. 20. Grienenberger charged in New York Aug. 24 that the Rev. Hubert Papailler, Haitian Education Minister, had instigated the deportations because of a 10-year grievance over a reprimand by his bishop.

Forgn. Min. Louis Mars announced Aug. 26 that a "fully documented report" on an unsuccessful Aug. 13 invasion of Haiti had been sent to the Inter-American Peace Committee in Washington. Barbot said Aug. 24 that documents found among the 30 invaders revealed that all but one were Cubans and that several were members of the Cuban Army on active service. The non-Cuban, Barbot said, was Henry Fuertes, alias Henri d'Anton, a North African-born French citizen who had lived in Port-au-Prince, had married into the family of the exiled Louis Déjoie (Duvalier's unsuccessful rival in the 1957 election) and had become a major in Fidel Castro's Cuban revolutionary army. [See p. 268E1]

Pres. Duvalier's new cabinet named Apr. 22 included: Interior—Jean A. Magloire; Public Health—Ernest Elysee; Public Works—Lamartine Honorat; Education—Rev. Hubert Papailler; Information — Paul Blanchet; Agri.—Gerard Phuikippeaux. Holdover ministers: Foreign Relations — Louis Mars; Finance—André Theard; Justice & Labor—Lucien Belizaire; Commerce & Industry—Clovis Desinor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 371B2]

Venezuela. Ousted dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez was arrested in Miami, Fla. Aug. 25 on a Venezuelan extradition warrant charging him with murder & embezzlement. Pérez Jiménez, who had been in the U.S. on an extended visitor's visa since January, was released on $25,000 bond, and Venezuela was given 60 days to produce evidence. [See p. 167A1]

A peaceful demonstration Aug. 4 in Caracas turned into a 9-hour riot in which 3 policemen & one civilian were killed. It was reported that youths had joined the demonstrators and instigated attacks on government buildings and the looting of shops. As a result of the riot, constitutional guarantees, such as the right to assemble and protection from arrest, were suspended Aug. 4 for 30 days. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest the government's cancellation of a public works project aiding the unemployed and the resignation of Dr. Celso Fortoul, popular director of the program.

Diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic were broken off June 12. Causes of the break, the Foreign Ministry said, included (a) the ouster from Ciudad Trujillo of a Venezuelan military attaché, Col. Pedro Bracho Urdaneta, (b) the use of Dominican diplomatic pouches to transport anti-Venezuelan propaganda and (c) the sending of false reports from Caracas by the Dominican chargé d'affaires, Dr. José Villaneuva.

Pres. Romulo Betancourt said at a news conference (reported Aug. 7) that the regular $1½ billion budget was in balance. The Finance Ministry reported that international reserves totaled $1 billion and that a 1958 dollar operations deficit of $396 million had been nearly balanced. [See p. 38G1]

OBITUARIES

Sir Saiyid Fazil Ali, 73, governor of India's Assam State since 1956, UN delegate in 1947, ex-judge; Aug. 22 in Shillong, India.

Luis Araquistain, right-wing Socialist Spanish (pre-Franco) ambassador to Paris & Berlin; Aug. 6 in Geneva.

Dr. Anthony Bassler, 85, gastroenterologist, a founder & ex-pres. of Natl. Gastroenterological Assn.; Aug. 20 in New York.

Jacques Bardoux, 84, French historian, chrmn. of Foreign Affairs Com. of French Natl. Assembly 1952, foreign editor of Le Temps 1935-36; Aug. 15 in Saint Saturin, France.

Jean Behra, French auto racer; Aug. 1 in Berlin of fractured skull when his Porsche crashed during Grand Prix of Berlin race.

Albert Blazer, 76, Swiss-born maître d'hôtel of Paris restaurant Maxim's; Aug. 20 in Paris.

John Bergvall, 66, Liberal Speaker of Sweden's upper chamber of Parliament since 1956, lower house member 1937-46; Aug. 11 in Stockholm.

William J. Cavanaugh, 73, West Point boxing coach 1918-48; Aug. 7 in Central Valley, N.Y.

Carle C. Conway, 81, Continental Can chairman 1930-50, chairman of special study that led to N.Y. Stock Exchange reorganization in 1938; Aug. 18 in Lake Placid, N.Y.

Lord (Thomas Sivewright) Catto, 80, first baron of Cairncatto, Bank of England governor (1944-49) who directed its nationalization; Aug. 23 in Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey, England.

Claude Grahame-White, 79, first qualified British aviator & airmail pilot, pre-World War I stunt flyer; Aug. 19 in Nice.

Kinichi Ishikawa, 64, Japanese author ("A Book of Thoughts"), translator of Western books, pre-World War II newspaper editor; Aug. 4 in Tokyo.

Dr. Ernest Jackh, 84, German-born Near East authority, consultant to Columbia U. Near & Middle East Institute, which he had helped found, founder of pre-war German League of Nations Union and Hochschule fuer Politik; Aug. 17 in New York.

Dr. Raphael Lemkin, 58, Polish-born author of 1948 UN Convention on the Prevention & Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (accepted by 56 nations), coiner of word "genocide," ex-law prof. at Princeton & Yale; Aug. 28 in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XIII, p. 19A]

Henry P. Leverich, 52, director of U.S. State Dept.'s Office of Eastern Affairs since 1956, Forgn. Svc. aide since 1931; Aug. 11 in Washington of heart attack.

Rev. Dr. Walter Lowrie, 91, rector of St. Paul's American Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome 1907-30, authority on Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard; Aug. 12 in Princeton, N.J.

Jeremiah De Smet Maguire, 82, Federation Bank & Trust Co. (N.Y.) chrmn. since 1944; Aug. 18 in N.Y.

Bohuslav Martinu, 68, Czech-born composer (more than 100 works, including symphonies & operas); Aug. 28 in Liestal, Switzerland.

Dr. William D. Stroud, 68, heart specialist, cardiology dept. chrmn. at U. of Pa. Graduate School of Medicine; Aug. 19 in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Tiffany Thayer, 57, novelist ("The Prince of Taranto," "Thirteen Men"), film & advertising writer, editor; Aug. 23 in Nantucket, Mass.

Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, 85, presiding bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S. 1938-46, ex-bishop of Virginia, ex-president (1942-44) of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Aug. 8 in Richmond, Va. (As a missionary in Japan for 25 years, he served 10 years as St. Paul's College president & 11 years as bishop of Kyoto.)

Mrs. Beatrice Workman, 54, who had been employed as a watch face painter by the Radium Dial Co. in Ottowa, Ill. in 1923; Aug. 25 in Chicago of radium poisoning. [See p. 148B1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Typhoon Iris hit Fukien Province, China on Aug. 20. The Chinese Communists reported Sept. 1 that it had killed 720 persons and that 996 persons were still missing. Typhoon Joan struck Formosa Aug. 30 and killed 11 persons. [See p. 276G2]

Crowded bus fell into an irrigation canal 100 miles from Bombay Aug. 26, and at least 30 persons were drowned.

Earthquake in Vera Cruz State, Mexico Aug. 26 took at least 16 lives. (The Montana earthquake's death toll was revised upward to 28 Aug. 31.) [See p. 276G2]

Dynamite explosion in the Santa Barbara coal mine at Utrillas, Spain killed 12 coal miners Aug. 30.

Livingston Lord (Tony) Satterthwaite, 50, deputy chief of missions at the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, was killed Aug. 26 in a helicopter crash near Thule AF Base, Greenland. 6 other occupants of the plane also died in the crash.

Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, 51, and her sons Sammy Lee, 25, & Wallace, 27, were paroled by the Georgia Board of Pardons & Paroles Aug. 26 after serving 11 years for the 1947 slaying of white tenant farmer John Lee Stratford, 66, in an argument over a mule. The 3 Negroes had been sentenced in 1948 to be electrocuted, but the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment after wide protests.

Convictions of ex-Pennsylvania Turnpike commissioners Thomas J. Evans (ex-chairman), James F. Torrance, Charles W. Stickler Jr. (president of Manu-Mine Research & Development Corp.) & Charles W. Landsidle (ex-Manu-Mine vice president) of conspiracy to defraud the Turnpike Comm. of $19½ million were upheld by the Pennsylvania Superior Court in Philadelphia Aug. 10. They were accused of hiring Manu-Mine to do unnecessary road work. Evans, Torrance & Stickler were sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and fined $500. Landsidle was sentenced to 10-23 months in prison and also fined $500. The conviction of Paul J. McNeill was reversed. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 288F2]

4 kidnapers who had abducted Alberto Castello of Amityville, N.Y., while he was visiting Sicily in 1958, were convicted in Trapani, Sicily Aug. 13. Erasmo Sutera was sentenced to 26 years' imprisonment; Rosario Cordia—24 years; Francesco Urso—23 years; Vincenzo Curia—18 years. [See p. 56A3]

Mrs. Asuncion Osorio Ortiz, 25, was sentenced in New York Aug. 12 to an indeterminate reformatory term for the January kidnaping of 4-week-old John Tavarez, who later was found unharmed. [See p. 32G2]

Gaetano (Thomas) Morgano, 59, alleged Indiana head of the Chicago crime syndicate, was ordered deported to his native Sicily by U.S. Immigration agent Otto Eck in Chicago Aug. 10.

Frankie Carbo was released on $100,000 bail in New York Aug. 7 after pleading not guilty to charges that he was an unlicensed boxing manager & matchmaker. Arrested in New Jersey May 30, Carbo had waived extradition and returned to New York Aug. 6. [See p. 188F2]

Bernard Baruch was 89 Aug. 19.

Princess Margaret of Britain was 29 Aug. 21.

Princess Anne of Britain was 9 Aug. 15.

MARRIED

Jacqueline Gay Hart, 21, N.J. socialite who had fled to Chicago July 22 in apparent fright over elaborate wedding plans, to Stanley Noyes Gaines, 25; Aug. 28 in a simple ceremony in Short Hills, N.J. [See p. 244B3]

LEADING AUGUST FILMS

New York Releases

The Big Fisherman. Story of St. Peter. Screenplay by Howard Estabrook & Rowland V. Lee based on Lloyd C. Douglas' novel. Directed by Frank Borzage. Rowland V. Lee Production for Centurion Films. With Howard Keel, Susan Kohner, John Saxon, Martha Hyer, Herbert Lom, Marian Seldes, Alexander Scourby. Aug. 5.

The Devil's Disciple. Geo. Bernard Shaw's satire on American Revolution. Screenplay by John Dighton & Roland Kibbee. Directed by Guy Hamilton. Produced by Harold Hecht for United Artists. With Sir Laurence Olivier, Kirk Douglas, Burt Lancaster, Eva LeGallienne, Janette Scott, Harry Andrews. Aug. 20.

It Happened to Jane. Comic private war between lobster-selling widow & mean railroad magnate. Screenplay by Norman Katkov. Directed & produced by Richard Quine for Columbia Pictures. With Doris Day, Jack Lemmon, Ernie Kovacs, Steve Forrest, Teddy Rooney. Aug. 5.

It Started With a Kiss. AF sergeant wins reluctant bride & $40,000 auto, learns to cope with both. Screenplay by Chas. Lederer. Directed by Geo. Marshall. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for MGM. With Glenn Ford, Debbie Reynolds, Eva Gabor, Gustavo Rojo, Fred Clark, Henry Morgan. Aug. 19.

The Magician. Swedish-language melodrama about traveling magician who is part mystic, part charlatan. Screenplay written & directed by Ingmar Bergman. Svensk Filmindustri presentation distributed by Janus Films. With Max Von Sydow, Ingrid Thulin, Gunnar Bjornstrand, Naimi Wifstrand, Bengt Ekerot, Bibi Andersson. Aug. 27.

The Man Upstairs. Neighbors & law enforcement officers try to take temporarily deranged British scientist into custody. Screenplay by Alun Falconer. Directed by Don Chaffey. Produced by Robt. Dunbar for Kingsley-Union Films. With Richard Attenborough, Bernard Lee, Donald Houston, Dorothy Alison, Patricia Jessel. Aug. 10.

North By Northwest. Cary Grant as ad man one jump ahead of foreign spies who mistake him for intelligence agent. Screenplay by Ernest Lehman. Directed & produced by Alfred Hitchcock for MGM. With Eva Marie Saint, Jas. Mason, Jessie Royce Landis, Leo G. Carroll. Aug. 6.

The Scapegoat. Alec Guinness in double role of English tutor & French nobleman whose strange household he takes over. Screenplay & direction by Robt. Hamer. Produced by Michael Balcon for MGM. With Bette Davis, Nicole Maurey, Irene Worth, Annabel Bartlett, Pamela Brown. Aug. 6.

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Bulova Watch Co. chairman, was elected chairman of the subsidiary Bulova Watch Co. of Canada, Ltd. Sept. 1. Harry B. Henshel was elected Bulova Watch Co. president July 28. He succeeded John H. Ballard (retired).

Melvin E. Dawley, 54, was elected president & chief executive officer of Lord & Taylor July 7. He succeeded the late Dorothy Shaver. Van Buren Sims was elected chairman.

Alfred Lawson Hammell, 80, retired Aug. 31 as Railway Express Agency board chairman.

Dr. James R. Killian Jr., MIT Corp. chairman, was elected a General Motors director Aug. 3.

Louis C. Lustenberger succeeded Edward Staley as W. T. Grant Co. president Aug. 26.

Capt. E. V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker relinquished the title of chief executive officer of Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Aug. 31 but continued as chairman. Ex-AF Undersecy. Malcolm A. MacIntyre was elected president, chief executive officer & a director. Thomas F. Armstrong, president since 1953, became executive vice president and continued as chief financial officer.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was elected Mexican Light & Power Co., Ltd. chairman July 21. He succeeded William H. Draper Jr., who retired but continued as a director.

Robert M. White 2d, 44, editor & publisher of the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger, was appointed N.Y. Herald Tribune president & editor July 13, effective Aug. 3. Howard D. Brundage, acting president, resumed the vice presidency of Plymouth Rock Publications, Inc.

John L. Wilson, 57, executive vice president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., was elected Universal Match Corp. president & chief executive officer, effective Oct. 1, succeeding Aaron Fischer, resigned (announced Aug. 15).